

Haiti.

Official country name: Republic of Haiti.

Location: Haiti is on the western part of Hispaniola, the second largest island in the Greater Antilles. Haiti is the third largest country in the Caribbean behind Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Haiti geographical coordinates are 72 ° 25 ' west longitude and 19 ° 00' north latitude. Haiti also includes various offshore islands:

- The island of Tortuga.
- La Gonâve.
- Île à Vache. (Also known as Cow Island)
- Cayemites.
- Île d' Anacaona.
- La Navasse.



Year that the country founded the UN: United Nations involvement in Haiti started in 1990, when, at the request of the provisional Government, the United Nations Observer Group for the Verification of the Elections in Haiti (ONUVEH) observed the preparation and holding of elections in that country followed by the first coup d'état (1991). Haiti comprises semi-presidential republic according to the constitution adopted in 1987, but whose validity was suspended several times since then by political violence, particularly after two coups d'état organized both to take out the democratically elected president Jean - Bertrand Aristide, the first coup d'état in 1991, after the coup d'état of 2004 that forced the intervention of the United Nations through the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The MINUSTAH was established on 1 June 2004 by Security Council resolution. The horrible earthquake of the 12 January 2010, which resulted in more than 220,000 deaths according to Haitian Government of course, including 96 UN peacekeepers(mediators);

Personnel:

Uniformed personnel: 106,245 (as of 31 August 2015)

Troops: 90,889

Police: 13,550

Military observers: 1,806

Civilian personnel: 16,791 (as of 30 June 2015)

International: 5,315

Local: 11,476

UN Volunteers: 1,710 (as of 31 August 2015)

Total number of personnel serving in 16 peacekeeping operations: 124,746

Countries contributing uniformed personnel: 122

Total fatalities in current operations: 1,620

Total fatalities in all peace operations since 1948: 3,395

Financial aspects:

Approved resources for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016: about \$8.27 billion

Outstanding contributions to peacekeeping (30 June 2015): about \$4.80 billion, delivered a severe blow to countries already shaky economy and infrastructure. The Security Council, by resolution 1908 of 19 January 2010, endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation to increase the overall force levels of MINUSTAH to support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts in the country.

The Mission has continued to mobilize its logistical resources to assist in the effort to contain and treat the cholera outbreak of October 2010.



PEOPLE:

- The people from Haiti are called Haitian.

- The official language are French and Haitian Creole nine of every ten Haitians spoke only Creole, which was the everyday language for the whole population. French is the principal written and administratively authorized language and is spoken by 42% of Haitians.
- In Haiti, 80 % of the inhabitants are Catholic and just over 16% are Protestant (Baptist 10%, Pentecostal 4%, Adventist 1%, other 1%). Haitian voodoo, a tradition associated with the arrival of slaves from Africa to America, is unique to the country, it is difficult to estimate the number of Vodouists in Haiti, as is practiced by more than half of the population so we are talking about 4900000 people more or less that practice voodoo. Minority religions in Haiti include Islam, Bahá'í Faith, Judaism, and Buddhism

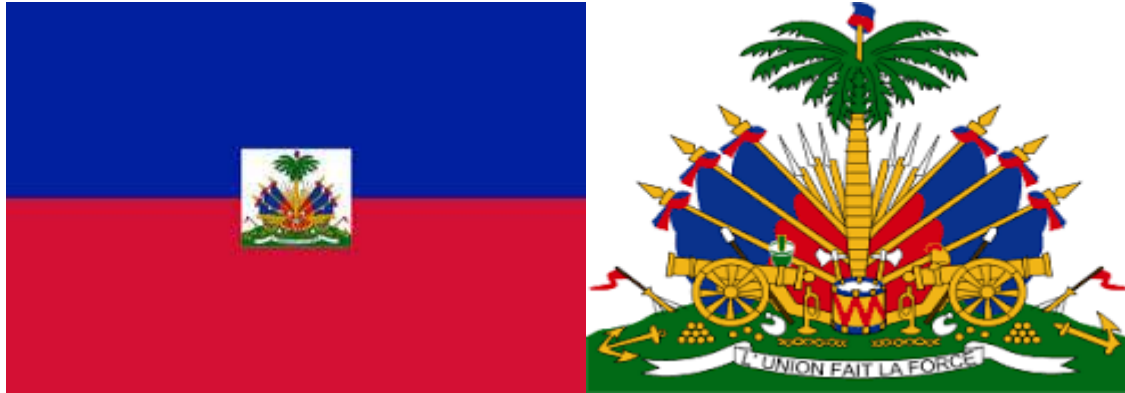
FLAG:

The flag of Haiti is a bicolor flag; two horizontal bands colored blue over red, with a white panel that posture the coat of arms of Haitio.

The coat of arms illustrates a trophy of weapons ready to defend freedom and a royal palm for independence. The palm is outdid by the Cap of Liberty. The present design was first used by the Republic of Haiti under the rule of President Alexandre Pétion (1806). The first purely Haitian flag was adopted on May 18, 1803.

It is said that the flag was created during the rebellion against the French. The rebels took the French tricolor flag and took

away the white strip from the center, in a sign that had driven the white people, thus appearing the Haitian flag.



GOVERNMENT:

It is a democratic state.

The current President is Michel Martelly, who took office on May 14, 2011.



The government of Haiti is a semi-presidential republic (Semi-presidential is a system of government in which a president is helped by a prime minister and a Cabinet, with the concluding two being responsible to the legislature of a state), where the president is elected by popular elections. The Prime Minister, Evans Paul, acts as head of government and is selected by the

President, chosen from the majority party in the National Assembly.

- Executive power is exercised by the President and Prime Minister who together constitute the government.
- Legislative power is exercised by both, the government and chambers of the National Assembly of Haiti.
- The legal system is based on the Roman civil law system. Haiti accepts obligatory authority of the International Court of Justice. There is a Supreme Court (Cour de Cassation), helped by local and civil courts at a communal level. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is in line to succeed the President in case of death or submission, according to the Constitution of Haiti of 1987.
- Military: Haiti's Ministry of Defense is the main body of their armed forces. The current Haitian Armed Forces were discharged in 1995, however, efforts to reconstitute it are currently happening.

Political parties:

- PHTK
- INITE
- Lavalas
- OPL
- LAPEH

PHTK: The Haitian Tèt Kale Party. The party was constituted on August 16, 2012, although the President is not a member of the party, the PHTK had similarities with the government.

- Ideology; Liberalism
- Political position; Centre-right

INITE: The Patriotic Unity. The party founder and leader, René Prével served as the president of Haiti from 2006 to 2011.

- Ideology; Progressivism, social democracy
- Political position; Centre-left

LAVALAS: Fanmi Lavalas. Its leader is former Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. It has been a powerful force in Haitian politics since 1991.

- Ideology; Social democracy
- Political position; Centre-left to Left-wing

OPL: The Struggling People's Organization. Originating from the Lavalas political movement. The OPL grew apart from Lavalas slowly during the 1990s before making a final break in 1997.

- Ideology; Social democracy, neoliberalism, populism.
- Political position; Centre

LAPEH: Alternative League for Haitian Progress and Empowerment. The party is ran by Jude Célestin. This year was founded.

2015 Parliamentary Election

Parti Haïtien Tèt Kale: 22 seats

Verité: 14 seats

KID: 9 seats

Struggling People's Organization: 7 seats

Fanmi Lavalas: 5 seats
LAPEH: 4 seats
BOUCLIER: 4 seats
Fusion of Haitian Social Democrats: 3 seats
INITE: 3 seats
Haiti in Action: 3 seats
Renmen Ayiti: 2 seats
Mosano: 2 seats
PALMIS: 1 seat
Pitit Desalin: 1 seat
CONSORTIUM: 1 seat
KONTRAPEPLA: 1 seat
MONHA: 1 seat
KP: 1 seat

COLONY:

SPANISH:

The December 5, 1492 Christopher Columbus arrived to La Española (Greater Antilles) the island became part of the Spanish Empire. Before the coming of the Spanish people, it was inhabited by the Arawak ethnic groups, Carib and Taino. Columbus left 39 men on the island, who founded the settlement of La Navidad. The Spanish passed the Laws of Burgos, 1512–1513, which banned the maltreatment of natives, permitted their conversion to Catholicism, and gave legal agenda to commit. The natives were brought to these sites to work in specific plantations or industries. In the early 17th century, due to the boom that had developed the trade of the Creole colonizers of the island and that was against the

monopoly (only one valid receiver, no competence) that search for the metropolitan area, the Spanish governor Antonio de Osorio ordered between 1605 and 1606 depopulation of the central area and west of the island in order to limit the practice of Creole's economy.

FRENCH:

Over time, in the depopulated areas of the western part of the island they were settled buccaneers, (men who lived by hunting livestock and wild pigs, the fur trade and cultivation of tobacco.) First they occupied the island of Tortuga and later strongminded that these settlements the western part of the island was demanded by France. In 1697, Spain give up to France that part of the island by the Treaty of Ryswick, becoming the French Saint Domingue. A mid-18th century, occupied by France under an hard and cruel system of slavery, had a population of 300,000 slaves, only 12,000 people was and free, mainly whites and mulattos.

INDEPENDENCE:

Inspired by the French Revolution of 1789 and values of the rights of man, free people of color and slaves in Saint-Domingue and the French West Indies hard-pressed for freedom and more civil rights. Most important was the revolution of the slaves in Saint-Domingue, starting in the northern plains in 1791, where Africans were more than the whites. In 1792, the French government sent three officials with troops to re-establish control. To build an alliance with the color people and slaves,

the French officials Sonthonax and Polverel stopped slavery in the colony. Six months later, the National Convention, led by Robespierre and the Jacobins, extended it to all the French colonies. Political leaders in the United States, which was a new republic itself, responded with indecision, at times providing support to allow settlers to put down the revolt. Later in the revolution, the US provided support to black Haitian military forces, with the goal of reducing French influence in North America and the Caribbean. The struggle within Haiti between the free people of color led by André Rigaud and the black Haitians led by Louverture (who was a slave) gave rise to the War of the Knives in 1799 and 1800. Many alive free people of color left the island as refugees. Napoléon Bonaparte in 1802 sent an expedition of 20,000 soldiers and as many sailors under the command of his brother-in-law, General Charles Leclerc, to reconquer the island. The French achieved some victories, but within a few months, most of the French had died from yellow fever. More than 50,000 French troops died trying to retake the colony, (18 generals too). The French took Louverture (a former slave and leader in the slave revolt) transporting him to France for provisional. He was imprisoned at Fort de Joux, where he died in 1803 of possibly tuberculosis. The slaves, along with free color people and allies, continued their fight for independence. Jean-Jacques Dessalines defeated French troops at the Battle of Vertières on 18 November 1803, leading the first ever efficacious slave army revolution. In late 1803, France removed its left overs, 7,000 troops from the island, and Napoleon gave up his idea of re-establishing a North American empire. With the war going badly, he sold Louisiana (New France) to the

United States, in the Louisiana Purchase. The independence of Saint-Domingue was proclaimed by Dessalines on 1 January 1804. The Dominican Independence War gave the Dominican Republic autonomy from Haiti on February 27, 1844.

Independence from France

- Declared 1 January 1804
- Recognized 17 April 1825
- First Empire 22 September 1804
- Southern Republic 9 March 1806
- Northern State 17 October 1806
- Kingdom 28 March 1811
- Unification of Hispaniola 1822–1844
- Second Empire 26 August 1849
- Republic 15 January 1859
- From the United States 1 August 1934
- Current constitution 29 March 1987

POPULATION:

2015 estimate-10,604,000

Density -382/km²

-989.7/sq mi

- Dominican Republic; 10.4m
- Haiti; 10.32m

BIRTH RATE: 25.6 per 1000

Birth rate indicates the number of live births up during the year, per 1,000 population expected at midyear. Taking away the death rate from the birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the lack of migration.

Death rate: 7.91 deaths/1,000 population.

Death rates gives the average annual number of deaths during a year per 1,000 population at midyear; also known as crude death rate. Indicates the current mortality impact on population growth. This is affected by age distribution.

Natural growth; population growth rate: 1.08%

The main principal aspects for having a very high death rate is because is developing country. The principal issues are:

- Health and poverty.
- Malnutrition.
- Infant mortality rate.

The main principal aspects for having a very high birth rate is because is developing country. The principal issues are:

- Not having knowledge about using contraceptives.
- Religion matters.
- To have some children (some of them surviving) allowed to take care of their parent to have a nice old period.

MIGRATIONS:

Haiti is the poorest country in the West. So in Haiti the immigration is higher than in other counties. The problems of poverty, child mortality, hunger, environmental issues, diseases and so much else cause Haitians to emigrate.

Haitian immigration towards United States, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Mexico,

Colombia and Venezuela is related to the internal crises of the country.

The population in Haiti also is related to immigration. The population growth rate in Haiti is rural areas has been lower than in urban areas; even fertility rates are higher in rural areas.

SPOTLIGHT ON HAITIANS IN U.S.A

The political disorder in Haiti in the United States today has created a humanitarian crisis than in some ways provoke conditions that preceded earlier waves of Haitians refugees to United States, About 300 people died in armed revolts that started in norther Haiti on February 5 and ended on February 29 with president Jean-Berbaide Aristide's department from country. An estimated 268,000 people are urgently in need of good aid in the north where food warehouses and hospitals were looted according to the World Food Program.